"I presume," remarked a statistics flend the

STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

NEW YORK'S THE ONLY ONE NOW UNDERGOING REVISION.

us Amendments Under Consideration in tither States-The Constitutions Are from One to One Hundred Years Old. While the convention at Albany is at work this hot summer in framing a new Constitution most of the other States of the Union are living on in seeming unconcern under the Constitu-tions from one to one hundred years old. New Jersey is the only State among New York's near neighbors that is actively engaged in constitutional revision. Pennsylvania has lived for almost exactly twenty years under her present Constitution, and in that time it has received no important amendments. There will be no revision of it until the Legislature calls a convention for the purpose. The Attorney-General believes that the only needed amendment is one

dealing with corporations and providing a reform of municipal tax schedules.

New York's New England neighbors have been notably conservative in their attitude toward constitutional revision. Vermont's Contitution has not been fully revised since 1786. It has been amended in important particulars. Massachusetts has not had a constitutional convention since 1850, and many of that convention's recommendations were rejected. Many amendments have been passed since by two cessive Legislatures and ratified by a majority of the people. Two were thus finally adopted in 1860, one in 1877, one in 1881, one in 1885, one in 1890, two in 1891, one in 1892, and me in 1893. Among the more important of these was one abrogating the provision of the Constitution that made the payment of a tax the prerequisite to voting, and another abolishing the irement that the Governor shall be the owner of property. Attorney-General Hoses M. Knowiton says that so far as he knows the Constitution is in no pressing need of amendment in

any part. Connecticut is living under her original Constitution, hitherto never revised, though amended from time to time in important particulars. Manhood suffrage was conferred upon whites in 1845, and an educational test for voters was dopted in 1855. The word "white" was erased from the Constitution in 1876. The last mendment, an unimportant one, was adopted in 1886. No provision has been mode by the Legislature looking to a revision of the Constitution in the near future, though the Attorney-General thinks that amendments providing for the election of State officers by a plurality vote, and for more equitable town representation in the General Assembly, are

Rhode Island has a Constitution about fifty years old, which has but recently received an mportant amendment wiping out the property qualification for voters. Maine's Constitution of 1819 has received many amendments. The last Revision Committee was appointed in 1875. There have been amendments since. New Hampshire has had many constitutional conrentions, the last in 1889, but it often happened that only a few of their recommendations were adopted, and her Constitution is still in many

essentials what it was originally.

Ohlo adopted her present Constitution in 1851, and it has not been amended in any vital partic-tilar since that time, though the time of electing State officers has been changed from October to November, and a circuit court has been created to take the place of the old district courts. There has been an almost uninterrupted warfare ever the provision of the Constitution which forbids the State to license the sale of intexicating drinks, and as this for a time resulted in what some persons cail "free rum," there has been a great deal of legislation and attempted legislation upon the subject. There no near prospect of a revision of the instrument. The Attorney-General says that if any amendment is needed is one changing the provisions as to finance and taxation. He adds that many constitutional lawyers hold that the present Constitution provides for the fullest exercise of the State's taxing power, and that recent decisions of the State

Supreme Court seem to sustain this view. Indiana's Constitution was adopted in the same year as Ohio's, and it has not since been revised, although it has been amended in more than one particular. Attorney-General Alonzo G. Smith says:

'I am of the opinion that the Constitution of Indiana is as good as the Constitution of any other State, and better than could be now made by any selection of delegates elected for that purpose. Our Constitution was made by the ablest and purest of statesmen, and I think there is no vecessity for a revision."

The Constitution of Illinois was revised in 1890, and the question of further revision is up again at the election or next November. It has not been amended since the revision of 1890.

Wisconsin has her Conctitution of 1893 with a few amendments. Michigan has a Constitution now fitty-four years old. It has not received any important amendment, although it provides that the question of making a general revision shall be submitted to the people once in sixteen years. The people in 1893 voted down the proposition to call a constitutional convention. In the natural course of events the question will not come up again until 1900. The Attorney-General says that there is pressing need of an amendment to relieve the Legislature of local legislation.

Minnesota is living under the Constitution she adopted just, viewious to her admission into the

question will not come up again until 1909. The Attorney-General says that there is pressing need of an amendment to relieve the Legislature of local legislation.

Minnesota is living under the Constitution she adopted just reviews to her admission into the Union in 120e. It has been amended nearly every year since, but no Constitutional Convention has been heid. The important amendments deal with public lands and railways, conferupon the Governor a "sectional veto," so to speak, forbid the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian schools, forbid special legislation, and conferupon women the right to vote at school elections and to serve as school officers. This last provision is now nearly twenty years old. The Attorney-General says:

"Although the question of revision of the Constitution has been agitated more or less for several years past, there is no reason to expect that a convention will be called for that purpose for some years to come. It must be provided for by an act of the Legislature. Our present Constitution having been adopted at so early a day in the history of the State and subjected to so many amendments, it is deemed by our best informed citizens that there is a pressing need for a revision thereof at an early date. A whe revision thereof would omit or materially modify many of its existing provisions. It is urged, however, by many that it would be extremely unwise, in the present period of unrest, to undertake a revision of the Constitution, as it would necessarily be attended with unsatisfactory results."

It was Constitution dates back to 1857, and has not been revised since then or amended in any important particular, save as to the political rights of negroes and the sale of intoxicants. The amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants has been held to be inoperative by the Supreme Court, because proper forms were not followed in its adoption. The Attorney-General head to be inoperative by the Supreme Court, an Electric Hallway of the Constitution are samendment from t

dum in cases where initiatal expenditures are proposed.

California is living under the Constitution of 1879, adopted at a time of much excitement, and containing some startling provisions. It has since been amended repeatedly, and the Atorray-General thinks there is pressing need of amendments providing for woman suffrage, timiting wealth, and restricting the sale of panons. Oregon's Constitution went into affect in 1859 when the State entered the Union. It has since been materially amended. The instrument, as it appears in a recent work on the laws of Oregon's oridence of the curious political con-

ditions under which the State came into the Union. There are alternative clauses touching slavery, one forever prohibiting fix within the boundaries of the State; another providing that persons bringing slaves into the State shall be protected in the possession of such property. One of the other of these clauses was to be intoperative according as the people at the approaching election should vote for or against the teleration of slavery. The Constitution also contains a paragraph forbidding negroes or mulattoes from coming within the bounds of the State.

state.
Washington, Wyoming, and North Dakota, like the other States of 1889, have brand new Constitutions as yet without any important amendment.
Colorado, the next youngest State, still has the Constitution with which she entered the Union. 1876. She will vote on several amendments this year. Nevada has her original State Constitution of 1894, plus a considerable body of amendments adopted in 1887. One of these amendments forbids the setting up of a lottery or the sale of lottery tickets. It was adopted just as the Legislature was looking about for a means of establishing a lottery, ostensibly as a source of revenue.

or the sale of lottery tickets. It was adopted just as the Legislature was looking about for a means of establishing a lottery, estensibly as a source of revenue.

Most of the States have provided in their Constitution strong onecks upon amendment or revision, and propositions for either must as a rule originate with the Legislature, and amendments must be passed by a large majority at two successive sessions before being submitted to the people. These restrictions have fixed upon Delaware a Constitution now more than sixty years old, and increasingly unjust in its provisions touching the distribution of seats in the Legislature, Two counties small in population absolutely control the Legislature and refuse to amend the Constitution in favor of the third and only other county, which is rich and populous and demands a fair representation.

Delaware's next-door neighbor, Maryland, revised her Constitution in 1867 and has since amended it, and the Attorney-General holds that further amendments are needed touching the judiciary and the assessment of taxes. Virginia's Constitution went into effect Jan. I. 1890. It has since received several amendments a further revision is now proposed, and the Attorney-General favors an amendment reforming the matter of governmental expenses, capecially expenses incurred in the administration of the criminal law. West Virginia's Constitution is twenty-two years old and was amended in 1879 in the matter of the judiciary. The Attorney-General would be glad to see amendments providing for higher salaries, and for the disposition of irredeemable school fund bonds. It is only three years since Kentucky revised her Constitution, and the next revision is believed to be a long way off. The Attorney-General thinks that the defects of the old Constitution were satisfactorily treated in the revision of 1891.

Georgia's Constitution, made by a Convention in 1877, has been repeatedly amended, but in no vital point. An amendment providing for an enlarged Supreme Court will be submitted to the pe

voters. A new article suggested would provide pensions for Confederate veterans or the widows of veterans. Other suggestions look to changes in the judiciary.

Alabama votes Aug. 6 on several amendiments to the Constitution of 1875, not hitherto amended in any vital polits.

Locke, the philosopher, made an elaborate Constitution for the infant Carolinas late in the seventeenth century, and they have each had several Constitutions since. North Carolina revised in 1876 her carpet bag Constitution of 1868, but did not disturb the provisions against secession and the duello. South Carolina has not revised her Constitution of reconstruction days, though she has amended it from time to time. There was an effort in 1892 to bring about a constitutional convention.

It is now nearly twenty-five years since Tennessee revised her Constitution. Texas has had five Constitutions, those of 1845, 1861, 1861, 1869, and 1876. Arkansas has been almost equally changeable. Her Constitutions bear date 1836, 1861, 1861, 1869, and 1868. An amendance adopted in 1884 forbids the assessment and collection of taxes for the payment of a disputed portion of the State debt.

PUT ON TO STAY.

Amateur Minstrel Girls of Clyde Mixed Their Burnt Cork with Vaseline,

From the Buffalo Express.

The little village of Clyde, in Wayne county, has a great number of beautiful young women. Awhile ago somebody organized a show to be given for the benefit of some local church or charitable organization, and a lot of the pretty girls, led by the female members of the choir of the church which was to be benefited, got together to discuss what part they would take in the entertainment. Somebody had been reading of a minstrel show given by young women in Brooklyn, and suggested that Clyde follow Brooklyn.

The idea took. The girls decided that it would be perfectly lovely, and the details were ar-From the Buffalo Express.

The field look. The girls decided that two and be perfectly lovely, and the details were arranged. To make the show realistic the girls thought they ought to blacken up. This was what the Brooklyn women did. There were some protests against going so far, but the blacking up idea proved popular with a majority of the proposed performers and it was adopted.

some protests against going so far, but the blacking up idea proved popular with a majority of the proposed performers and it was adopted. The performance was given one night has week. The hall was crowded and things went off nicely. There was singing, and the end men who were men, by the way, worked off their gags, and the whole affair wound up with a song in concert. The clipde orchestra was present, and did wonders with ins varied assortment of instruments, and the village folks decided unanimously that they had had their money's worth and were perfectly satisfied.

When the curtain went down the girls went back to wash the black off their faces. The first one to reach a washbasin took a sponge and began rubbing her cheeks. To the intense horror of the entire company the black would not budge. It was there to stay. The other girls seized pails basing, anything that would hold water, got water, and began to scrub. The black remained. They might just as well have bey, negroes of the darkest hue for all the impression they made on the color. There were hysteries and all that kind of thing, but the black never budged. The girls scrubbed and cried, and cried and scrubbed with the effect of getting off some small patches of black and heightening their groteque appearance. After hours of work they managed to whiten their cheeks enough to enable them to go out, and then they all skipped through back streets to their homes.

Meanwhile the men were having a similar experience. They couldn't get the black off, either. The end man and the principal comedian worked for an hour and then strolled out to the Clyde Hotel with their faces all shades from a light drab to a coal black. The leading comedian worked for an hour and then strolled out to the Clyde Hotel with their faces all shades from a light drab to a coal black. The leading comedian get some of the black off his nose and chu, a little off his cheeks but had been able to make no impression on his ears, and he was a very spectacular young man when he walked into th

"Why, take a sponge. It ought to wash right off."
There was a long silence. Finally the voice said again: "Say, mister, how do you mix burnt cork when you use it to black up for nigger minstrels?"

"Mix it with water."
"Great Scott!" said the voice, "we mixed ours with vaseline."
In the course of a week or two it is expected that the young women who so successfully participated in the minstrel show will be around to receive the congratulations of their friends. In the mean time the ears of the leading comedian are still of a beautiful glossy black.

She Got on the Wrong Platform.

Prom the Urica Observer.

A young lady hurried through the depot just as the Second Atlantic was pulling out of Syracuse last evening and made a jump for the first car steps she saw. They were rather high, but she didn't make any bones of that' and took the bottom onesa though she was used to jumping hurriles. She was a young woman from Amsterdam and she wanted to go home. On the platform she stood a minute to recover her breath, see that her ticket was safe, and shake out her skirts. Then she tried the door of the car and discovered to her chagrin that the door was locked. The lady for Amsterdam looked forward and saw the engine. A baggare car was back of her, the tender was in trunt of her, the ground was moving at a terrifle velocity on both sides of her, it was dark her dress was clean, and she knew that the sieps were dirty, and so far as she knew Amsterdam was the first stop.

She had enough presence of mind not to try and jump off, and was about resigning herself to her late when, just each of the Vanderbill House, the train began to slack up and before it came to a full stop an officer swung onto the platform and wanted to know what in bians also was doing there. He had seen her crouching against the door, supposed her to be a second Oliver Curtis Perry in disguise, and signalled the train to stop.

"As I was in a great hurry to board the train,"

Cartis Perry in disguise, and aggreeat to stop.

"As I was in a great hurry to board the train."
began the woman. "I jumped on the platform of
this car, thinking it was a passenger coach.
The train was then moving out of the station,
and ob, conductor and Mr. Officer, just imagine
my feelings when i discovered my mistake and
found that I was locked out on the platform of
this horrid car."

The young woman showed her ticket for Amsterdam, and was helped down and taken to one
of the passesser coaches.

THE PURSUIT OF JOHN DOI WORK OF ORGANIZED CHARITIES IN TRACING VAGRANTS.

cities All Over the World Assist One Another in Finding Wanderers Sought for by Friends-Some Typical Examples. When the Charity Organization Society of this city receives from the Charity Organization Society of Liverpool an inquiry concerning that accorrigible vagrant John Doe, and learns from study of John's haunts in this city that he was last heard from at San Francisco, it at once sends a letter of inquiry to the Associated Charities of the latter place. If John is still at San Francisco and following his usual mode of life the Associated Charities is pretty sure to find him. But suppose the report from San Francisco is that John was last seen on board a steamship work-ing his passage to Tasmania. That sounds hopeless enough, but there is a charity organization society at Hobart Town, Tasmania, and the chances are that if a man of John Doe's tastes should go to Tasmania, Hobart Town, as the capital and largest city, would be his abiding place. Were John there the local society would ionbtless find him, and report the discovery to the New York society. Thence the report would reach Liverpool, and if John's inquiring friends were really anxious for his presence, and he were willing to return home, the Liverpool society would see him safely through the remainder of

his journey round the world,
The Charity Organization Society may never have pursued John Doe into Australasia, but it could do it if it would, for it is in friendly relations with like societies all over the civilized world. It has such relations with more than one hundred societies in the United States and Canada, and with many others in the British Isles, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Norway and Sweden, Egypt, India, and Australia. There are more than one hundred such societies in the British Isles alone; there are more than a dozen in France and more than a score in Russia, and there is scarcely an important European capital without one. It is the business of these societies to attend to their own local charities and to make for kindred societies at home and abroad whatever investigation is asked. Vagrant John Doe may seem a hopelessly indistinguishable drop in the ocean of humanity, but the chances are that he is better known to the charity organization societies of half a dozen capitals than many a more famous man. So it happens that John, thought lessly pursuing his lifelong vocation of idler and beggar, can be tapped on the shoulder when wanted, even though he takes the wings of the morning and dwells in the uttermost parts of

The Charity Organization Society of this city usually has on hand some case sent to it for in-quiry from abroad. Most of these cases come from Great Britain, though many come from Germany and Holland, and they have been re-Germany and Holland, and they have been received from nearly every civilized country of the globe. When such an inquiry comes it is usually accompanied by a hopeful clue, and as the society has an acquaintance with nearly all the professional beggars and with many others of the nfortunate and criminal no time is lost in seeking the subject of inquiry where he was last heard from. The society makes no attempt to look out for others than those of the classes with which it usually has dealings, though it does not hesitate to do a good turn for any inquirer. It is not long since one of its agents looked up a man whom a fond wife in Great Britain was ready to mourn as one dead. The missing husband was found shugly lodged with a new wife, but the society prevailed upon him to send aid to spouse No. 1.

It frequently happens that the tale of a professional beggar or of some other unfortunate brought to the attention of the society seems to be worth investigation. If the story as an end in an American or European city the society at the society at

the requently happens that the take of a professional beggar or of some other unfortunate brought to the attention of the society seems to be worth investigation. If the story has an end in an American or European city the society at once sends out a letter of inquiry to the kindred society in such city, and the tale is subjected to a pitliess sifting. The result frequently is to convict the vagrant of untruth. But it sometimes happens that friends or relatives abroad are ready to receive him back. In that case the society cares for him until such time as word comes to send him home. Then an agent of the society goes with him to the ship that is to carry him over, provides him with a ticket, and stays by him until the ship is ready to sail. Some steamships further the charity by carrying over a few steerage passengers free. Others make special reductions. If a vagrant returning home is ablebedied passage is obtained for him on a cattle ship, and he works his way over. In this way the business of sending home these helpless creatures is cheaply managed. The society undertook once for the good of the United States to send home a very sick person, his wife, and five children to a German town 100 miles inland. The whole journey was arranged at \$53 for the entire family; but the father, who had been a guide to the Holy Land, fell in with a wealthy acquaintance when twenty-four hours out, and was enabled to rent for the rest of the voyage the cabin of a ship's officer.

So admirably is the business of these kindred societies organized all over the world, and so familiar are the ways of the vagrant classes to their managers, that an inquiry addressed from New York to aimost any important city is sure of a prompt reply. It is found that London or Liverpool may be expected to make the investigation and send a reply that shall reach here within three weeks of the date of the inquiry. The societies in the large Scotch cities are prompt and careful, and the most courteous attention is given to inquiries from this side.

Th

THE MAINE MOCCASIN.

By No Means Handsome, but Esteemed by Lumbermen East and West,

"Everybody who has ever been in Maine dur ing the winter among the lumbermen and back-woods farmers knows the blown-up looking muddy yellow boots and shoes these useful and picturesque citizens wear," said a veteran leather dealer in the Swamp. "They call 'em mocca-sins. The first pair was made by a shoemaker in Bangor, and their fame long ago spread to the West. The shoe factories of Bangor now turn

and years before any one thought of using it for boots or shoes. The only use to which it was put up to 1851 was to make lacings for mill belts. It was made only at Pawtucket. One may a man named Baidwin, who was a shoemaker in Rangor, made up his mind that the leather was just the thing for winter moccasins, and he made a few pairs. They were tried by lumbermen, and Haldwin proved to be right. Nothing had ever been offered to the Maine lumbermen that filled the bill like Baldwin's yellow moccasins, and in less than a year a big factory for turning out these queer boots and shoes was started in Hangor. Other factories sprang up in Maine, and the tanning of the belt-lace leather made those who knew the secret of trich in a short time, and compelied the increasing of tanning capacity tenfold.

"Until 1871 the boots and shoes were made just as Baldwin made his first pair twenty years before. Then machines for cutting and fashioning the moccasin came into use and revolutionized the business. In 1855 the farms of the Maine moccasin having reached the far western lumber regions, a Bangor firm received an order for a pair from someons in Dubuque. The order was filled, and this led to other orders, until, when the war broke out, the Eastern factories were shitping thoursands of pairs of Maine moccasins to the West. The war almost killed the business. It began to revive soon after the war, and then rival factories sprang up in the West and how the great demands for this Maine foot gear from the lumber regions of the Northwest are now almost entirely filled by fashories at St. Paul, Hacine, Minneapolis, and other points.

"The value of the moccasin less almost entirely in the peculiar way in which the leather is tanned. The tanuing renders the leather absolutely waterproof, and a perfect non-conductor of heat and cold. The color of the moccasin is a golden yellow, and fashion has made them in the shape of shous, as popular in the town these days, especially in the summer, as they are in the widerness where the anow is th

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, and a Few Facts Concerning the Same, of a Entirely Non-political Character,

other day, "that you know there have been twenty-three Presidents of the United States." This was conceded without going to the records.

"The first of these," he continued, with the easy grace of a man who knew what he was talking about, " was George Washington, and, by the way. George, who was born in 1732, was older than any of his successors. The first to break this rule was John Quincy Adams, who while two years younger than his succes Jackson, was not followed by any other older man. Mr. Van Buren's successor, Harrison, was nine years older than himself, and no man born before either of these was President afterward. Following Tyler and Polk came Taylor, six years older than Tyler and eleven years older than Polk. Following Fillmore and Pierce came Buchanan, nine years older than Fillmore and thirteen years older than Pierce. Mr. Lincoln was one year younger than Johnson: Grant and Hayes were born in the same year; Mr. Arthur was a year older than Garfield, and Mr. Cleveland four years younger than Harrison. As to birthplace, six have come from Virginia, two each from Massachusetts and North Carolina, three from New York, four from Ohio, and one each from New Jersey, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Tenness Four died in Virginia, five in New York, four in Washington city, three in Tennessee, and one each in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Penn-sylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey. Two still live. "There were four Jameses, three Johns, two Andrews, and one George, Thomas, Martin, Wil-

liam, Zachary, Millard, Franklin, Abraham, Ulysses, Rutherford, Chester, Grover, and Benjamin. Fourteen had no middle names, if we allow Mr. Cleveland that privilege. No President was named in honor of any President, unless Andrew Johnson was named for Andrew Jackson. Of the months of their birth, January, July, August, and September claim one each; February, October, and November have three each. December has two, March and April have four; May and June are not President months. Two have died in January and April each; one each in February, March, September October, and December; four in June and seven in July; none has died in May, August, and November; indeed, May does not appear to be in it at all, having neither births nor Of the years, Grant and Hayes were the only two born in the same year, and Adams and Jeftwo born in the same year, and Adams and Jefferson the only two who have died in the same year. Garfield was born the same year that saw the end of Mr. Monroe. Before the death of Washington those who had been President or were waiting to be were Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. Adams, Jr., Jackson, Van Buren. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and Buchanan.

"Mr. Buchanan was the last President born in the eighteenth century, and Mr. Pierce was the first President born in the nineteenth, although he was succeeded by an eighteenth century man (Buchanan). Eleven reached or passed threescore and ten; John Adams (91) reached the most advanced age: Madison (85), Jefferson (89), and Van Buren (80) were the other fourscore men: Monroe. Adams, Jr., Jackson, Tyler, Fillmore, Buchanan, and Hayes passed the threescore point; Garfield (50) was the oldest at the time of his inauguration; Buchanan was 65, and Taylor 65; John Adams and Jackson were 62, and all the others were in the 50's, except Pierce (49), Grant (47), and Cleveland (48), Grant being the youngest man ever elected President. W. H. Harrison served the shortest time, one month: Taylor served sixteen months and four days, Lincoln, one month and eleven days on his second term, and Garfield served six months and fifteen days, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland to make three trials for his two elections.

"Harrison I., Taylor, Lincoln, and Garfield died in office, the latter two by assassination.

"All were married men at their election except Van Buren, Buchanan, and Cleveland.

"Yan Buren was the only one to die in the town of his birth (Kinderhook, N. Y.). No President ferson the only two who have died in the same

and in onice, the inter two by assassination.

"All were married men at their election except Van Buren, Buchanan, and Cleveland.

"Van Buren was the only one to die in the town of his birth (Kinderhook, N. Y.). No President has died out of the country, though Tyler died at Richmond, while Virginia was out of the Union, or at least trying to get out. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July; Monroe five years after the other two. Of the four Presidents born in April, three (Jefferson, Monroe, and Grant) died in July, and the other (Buchanan) missed it by only a month; of the four born in March two died in June, one in January, and one (Mr. Cleveland) is still living; of the twenty-three, twelve were born in the first half of the year, and eleven in the latter half, which is dividing it very fairly. It mighth' occur to you," concluded the statistician, "but John Quincy Adams, who died in 1848, having no doubt seen Washington, Adams (his father, and the only man whose son was a President, while Harrison's grandson caught it), Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, with Jackson and Harrison, minded and had had the requisite foreknowledge, have seen all the others, for the oldest (Van Buren) was at that time 68, Lincoln was 39, Grant and Hayes young men of 28, while -Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison II, were youngsters of 15 to 18, and Cleveland, the lastborn President (1837), was 11.

"Washington, the first President elected, was the first to die, and he was the only President to die in the eighteenth century, with only seventeen days to go on. At his death, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jr., Jackson, van Buren, Harrison I., Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and Buchanan were living. It was twenty-six and a

teen days to go on. At his death, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jr., Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison I., Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and Buchanan were living. It was twenty-six and a haif years until the next died, and then Adams and Jefferson died on the same day (1820); In that year two died, and two have not died in any year since; two died in the thirties, five in the forties, none in the fifties, four in the sixties, two in the seventies, three in the eightles, and one (Hayes) so far in the nineties. No President died between 1849 and 1802, the next longest time after Washington's death. One hundred and five years elapsed between the birth of Washington and that of Cleveland (1732-1837).

NO RED CLOVER HONEY.

to Get the Material for It.

Why do we never have red clover honey for sale?" said the dealer. "Well, for the simple reason that there is never any red clover honey made by honey bees. There is no blossom so rich in stores of sweetness as the red clover blossom, as every schoolboy whose privilege it is to pluck and suck their nectar well knows. But the honey bee never collects those sweets for its use, because it cannot. The corolla tube of the red clover is so deep and small that the bee can-not reach the honey stored at the base of the tube. The bee knows this, and if you will think a moment you will remember that you never saw a honey bee, either wild or a hive-dweller, on a red clover blossom.

"These wise and busy insects do not waste

their time in efforts to obtain sweets that are beyond their reach. But the lumbering bumblein Bangor, and their fame long ago spread to the West. The shoe factories of Bangor now turn out annually something like 100,000 pairs of moccasin boots and one-quarter as many shoes, and there are factories out in Minnesota and Wisconsin that make almost as many.

"A person on first seeing this yellow and haggy footwear would suppose that it was made from some strange leather, but it isn't. The material is just common leather, but leather tanned in a 'way that is known to only a few. All we know is that salt, alum, and some kind of an out-of-the-way oil are the principal agencies that give the leather its peculiar color and flexibility. This leather had been made years and years oefore any one thought of using it for boots or shoes. The only use to which it was put up to 1851 was to make lacings for mill belts. It was made only at Pawtucket. One day a man named Baidwin, who was a shoemaker in Bangor, made up his mind that tie leather was just the thing for winter moccasins, and he made a few pairs. They were tried by lumbermen, and haldwin proved to be tright. bee levies tribute on every red clover patch in

More Failures Repo ted Recently Than at Any Other Time Since 1873.

It is an old saying that "times must be hard when restaurants fail," and it would seem that such is the case to-day, for there have been more failures in the restadrant business recently than at any other time since 1873. In one block of West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, four restaurants have closed for lack of patronage, within as many weeks, and on other New York thoroughfares failures

and on other New York thoroughfares failures in the restaurant business have not been unusual istely. The summer is not a good season for restaurants.

In some parts of town, sapecially among the French and Italian tables d hots, the patronage does not fail off; but in Amarican restaurants and oyster houses the decline is not only very marked, but the patronage is of so uncertain a character that no provision can be made for the daily changes.

Under a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court a new burden has been added to the wose of restaurant keepers, who are by the Supreme Court a new burden has been added to the wose of restaurant keepers, who are by the terms of it made responsible for hals, coats, and umbrellas left in the restaurant. The theory of the Court is that the establishment of racks or hooks makes the restaurant keepers "beflees" under the law, the absence of such racks and hooks, however, freeing the proprietors from liability.

THE PRESIDENTS AT PLAY.

OUTDOOR RORTS IN WHICH THE HAVE FOUND RECREATION. ertbur Was a Famous Angler, Washington

a Spiendid Moroman, and Garfield Loved All Sports-The Fresidential Freserve. When President Cleveland goes to his summer home on Bussard's Bay he takes a few short fishing trips, but beyond that he indulges in no sports. It is when he is living in Washington that he goes on his more important shooting or fishing expeditions. He usually does his gun-ning on the shores of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. He likes duck shooting. His trips sometimes last a week, and during part of that time he may be inaccessible by mail or

telegraph.

His hunting ground is substantially the same that Benjamin Harrison used, and constitutes what may be termed the great Presidential what may be termed the great Presidental game preserve. It lies south of Washington, and takes in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to the sea. The game includes wild ducks (among which are canvas backs), quall, pheasants, and snipe, and occasionally wild turkeys.

If a President is a true fisherman and will fish with only the rod and reel, he may go upon the outskirts of the Presidential preserve and find streams where trout are tolerably numerous.

From the beginning of the government Presidents have used these grounds for their exploits with rod and gun. Gen. Washington, living at Mount Vernon, knew every inch of the land for miles up and down the river. In his younger days he was a thorough sportsman, but after he became President there is no record of his shootng or fishing.

President Harrison's first experience in the eserve was when he distinguished himself by hooting a negro's pig under the impression that ie was firing at a raccoon. He offered to pay for the animal, but the owner considered that the accident was a compliment to him, and declined to accept remuneration. President Harrison afterward proved that he was a good shot. He could undergo unusual fatigue and hardship, and even shot ducks from a sink box, which, as every sportsman knows, is a very uncomfortable thing to do. He never rode horsaback, and for field sports he had no taste what-When President Cleveland goes to the sea-

shore he does not indulge in swimming, although some of his predecessors have been very tolersble swimmers. John Quincy Adams, next to Benjamin Franklin, was the greatest of swim-Benjamin Franklin, was the greatest of swim-mers among public men. In winter, when he was President, he used to take long, solitary walks up Pennsylvania avenue and around by the Capitol every morning before daylight, return-ing to the White House just as the day was dawning. In summer his walk was in the op-posite direction. Going up above Georgetown, he would there undress and plunge into the Po-tomac for a swim.

poste direction. Going up he would there undress and plunge into the Potemac for a swim.

A President when he indulges in recreation must take it quickly, for he is seidom so situated that he can have a prolonged vacation. President Arthur was about the last President who took a complete vacation. One summer he and Gen. Phil Sheridan went out to the Yellowstone region. They camped out, hunted and Shed, and were often a hundred miles from civilization. This was his only prolonged vacation. He was, however, very fond of taking short fishing trips. He handled his rod well and loved angling for bass and trout. Among fishing Presidents he ranks first. When he was on one of his official trips in the South a fishing the louisville presented him with a beautiful rod with a tierman silver reel, on which were engraved Izaak Walton's famous words about his love for all good fishermen as a gentle, kindly race of men. It is doubtful whether he ever received a gift that pleased him more than this.

His predecessor, Garfield, could shoot tolera-

kindly race of men. It is doubtful whether he ever received a gift that pleased him more than this.

His predecessor, Garfield, could shoot tolerably, but never fished. Gen. Garfield was a boy in his love of other speris. For some years the old National Baseball Club boasted of him as one of its honorary members. He was a constant attendant at the games, and knew the players personaily, and he used to play himself sometimes when he was on the farm at Mentor. He was a billiard player also, and when he came into the White House the billiard room in the basement, which had fallen into neglect and had not been used for several Administracijons, was renovated and a new table was put in. Here he used to play nearly every afternoon. He handled a cue well, and was especially expert at pin pool. He was an excellent horseman.

All the earlier Presidents were horseback riders. Horseback riding afforded an easier way of traveiling than a stage coach, for the roads were aimost universally bad, and the coaches were built without much regard to the passengers' comfort. Washington was undoubtedly the best rider among the Presidents, and he enjoyed the exercise greatly. He had little time to indulge the taste after he became General of the Army, and was too old for hard riding after he retired from the Presidents, and before that he was one of the most enthusiastic fox hunters in a fox-hunting country. His diary relates how he cut fox paths through the woods at Mount Vernon, how he "catched" three foxes in one day, and how much interest he took in his pack of hounds. Some of these were imported. "Sweetlips" is one that Washington mentions several times. There is no record that he ever was a fisherman.

The gente Madison, on the other hand, was

The gentle Madison, on the other hand, was no sportsman. His ways were those of the student, and he lived the simple life of a country of the sports of the student, and he lived the simple life of a country of the sports. that interested his neighbors. His friend and mentor, Jefferson, who lived twenty-five miles away, was more versatile. Herode a great deal, and much of his riding was for pleasure. It is probable that Jefferson did some shooting, but it is not recorded that he was a sportsman.

Monroe was a constant horseback rider, and a few years before his death he wrote to his friend Lafayette about the fall he had from his horse.

THE THOMPSON'S LAKE MONSTER, And How it Has Come to Pass That the Rev. Mr. Tullis Has Seen It.

And How it Mas Come to Pass That the Rev. Mr. Tulis Has Seea It.

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

Liwistown, Ill., July 20.—The greatest excitement has prevailed in this city and vicinity the past few days over the alleged reappearance of the Thompson's Lake monster, which was seen by the Rev. A. K. Tulis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, about two weeks ago. A good many people at Lewistown believe all the the Rev. Mr. Tulis, to be monstrous fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought to this conclusion by the various fakes, and they are brought for the past of the past of the fake and the report that the servent a hideous monster eighteen feet long, acrean feet in choose the lake a man, who alleged that he had been to the lake and had a horrid looking head with sworld each of the lake and had a horrid looking head with sworld, and on the jaws were long masses of his or whiskers. The thing almons screaking the face of the fake face of the face of the fake face of the fake face of the face of the fake face of the fake face of the face o

THE SUN'S ADVERTISERS OFFICES HAVE BEEN OPENED AT 80 EAST 125TH ST., NEAR FOURTH AV., AND 1.265 BROADWAY, MAAR SED SE,

THE NEW YORK CROQUET CLUB. Composed of Eight Members, With a Wal-

There are many clubs in New York of which the general public know nothing. They are never mentioned in the papers, and outside of the members and their friends they are neve spoken of. One of these is the New York Croquet Club, which has been in existence for fifteen years. The members first selected grounds at the corner of Fifth avenue and 127th street, and the club became a regular feature around that neighborhood. They remained there for twelve years. Then it was found that 127th street was too far up town to be conven-ient, and, as most of the members lived in the neighborhood of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, their present grounds were selected

as being the most suitable to be had. The big lot on the northwest corner of Eighty eighth street and Madison avenue, which is 100 by 200 feet, was put in condition and two croquet courts were laid out. Each court is 36 by 72 feet, and the patch of ground is a marvel of smoothness. The club at present is composed of eight members: A. L. Holly, President; G. H. Fay, Secretary and Treasurer; D. B. Frisbie S. McCrosby, J. Cozzens, C. A. Marsh, J. S. Bab-cock, and P. Germond. These gentlemen decided long ago not to increase their number Consequently a person wishing to become member must have his name posted for two weeks and then voted upon. If the vote is favorable his name is put upon the waiting li with a hundred or more other names and he must wait until one of the eight members resigns or dies. It is worth remarking that there has not been a change in the club for the las three years.

Without exception the members of the pres ent club are what may be styled "crack" players, but Mr. Germond and Mr. Fay are unanimously voted to be the "cracks of cracks."

players, but Mr. Germond and Mr. Fay are unanimously voted to be the "cracks of cracks." Some of their shots are marvels of skill and precision. "All-around-the-table "carrom and reverse English" shots are common.

The game that this club plays is vastly different from the lawn croquet which is generally played in this country. The technical mams for the former is "loose croquet." while the latter is called "tight croquet." To appreciate the difference between the two games you must first play "loose croquet" and then try to play the "tight" game. The wickets used by the club are 3½ inches between the wires, excepting the "cage" or centre wickets, which are only 3½ in thes between the wires. The balls are all 3¼ inches in diameter, and you will appreciate the difficulty of "wiring" or making a ball pass through one of these wickets by noting the small margin of two-eighths of an inch between the diameter of the balls and the first wickets, and the still smaller margin of one-eighth of an inch when the cage or two centre wickets must be passed through.

A person does not realize the difficulty until the takes a mallet in his hand and tries it for himself. It requires just as much skill and practice to play "tight croquet" as it does to play billiards, and much more than is needed to play tennis. The mallets used by club members are things of beauty and expensiveness. They are generally made of boxwood, and a good one costs \$15. The balls are also made of boxwood and cost \$3 aplece. They are colored to suit the prevailing colors.

In October, 1882, members from seven different clubs from various cities met on the old grounds of the New York Croquet Club, at 127th street and Fifth avenue, and formed what is known as the "National Croquet Association." They made rules and laws to govern the game and formed plans to have an annual meeting every third Tuesday in August at some city or place selected by a majority of the clubs in the association. Each club is allowed to send three delegates to these meetings to compet

TANTALUS OF THE DESERT. The Ever-present Mirage That Increases the Suffering of the Thirsty.

WHEN NERVE COLLAPSED.

WELL-KNOWN MEN WHOSE COUR-AGE HAS SUDDENLY GIVEN OUT.

assector Williams Thought of Flight Capt, Thurston Can't Stand Lightning-Banker Allaire's Reasons for Resigning. When big Inspector Williams was only a Captain and was known as "Clubber" Williams he was one day defending his reputation among

a party of friends.
"My club," he said, "never hit a good head." Then his mind went back over a list of men who had fallen under his club and rested upon one particular case. He told how upon that occasion he lost his nerve.
"I never struck but one bad blow," he said.

This was in the case of a man who was being brought into the station house as a prisoner. Just as the policemen got him to the station house steps the man wrenched himself loose, grabbed a weapon from one of the policemen, and raised it to put the other out of the way. I was just coming out of the door. One of my patrolmen was standing beside it. I grabbed his club, gave a jump, and as I landed I brought the club down upon that fellow's head. It was an unskilful blow. The fellow went down as if he had been shot, and it was fifteen minutes before he showed a sign of life. During all that time I was walking back and forth, debating whether to run away or not."

Of course there was no reason why he should have run away. It was a clear case of loss of nerve.

Perhaps no man is better known among national guardsmen in this State than Capt. N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, the instructor in guard duty at the State camp and at the armories throughout the State. He is a great amateur fireman, and has run with many of the machines in this city, and no one would suspect him of cowardice, but he can't stand a thunder storm. As soon as the lightning begins to play, he says it breaks him all up, and that he is as afraid of it as a child. He seeks cover, and doesn't come out until the storm is over.

There is a well-attested story of an officer of the Army of the Potomac who won great renown for his personal courage. In every action of consequence his post was in the heart of danger, and it was noticed that no matter how thickly the bullets were flying, he sat his horse in apparent disregard of them and never moved, even when the enemy's fire seemed concentrated upon him. It wasn't until twenty years after the war was over that he confessed that the secret of his apparent indifference to danger lay in the fact that he was so badly scared each time that he didn't dare to move for fear of running against some bullets.

Police Captain Moses W. Cortright tells of a somewhat similar experience of his own. He is almost as big as Inspector Williams. During

Police Captain Moses W. Cortright tells of a somewhat similar experience of his own. He is almost as big as Inspector Williams. During the war he was first sergeant of a company of cavairy. At the Hack River, near Petersburg, the company came unexpectedly upon the enemy in ambush.

"The fire was so hot," said Cortright, "that I could feel the wind of the bullets and buckshot as they whistled past my head. One builet touched the hair of my temple between my ear and my cap. I was so frightened I did not dare to move hand or foot. I felt my hair rise, and I thought it threw my cap off. We stood waiting for orders perhaps five minutes, but it seemed five hours. Finally came the order Forward, march: column left, and we moved off. As soon as my horse started, I put my hand up to see if my cap was really gone. It was there yet, but I'll bet it had been an inch off the toy of my head."

L. A. Newcome, the well-known detective, who has proved his nerve upon a good many occasions, says he lost it once, and that completely. Newcome was connected with the Quartermaster's Department during the war, and just after the struggle was over he was still located at Purysburg. South Carolina. This was a little town that had been burned down half a dozen times during the war. There were some tough characters about there who hated the Yankees on general principles, and one bad man had taken a particular dislike to Newcome. This was Bill Hazel, a man who had had charge of the bloodhounds at Andersonville prison—the dogs used to chase the Union soldiers when they made attempts to escape.

"We were living in tents," said Newcome, "and I had been out of camp and was returning, when an old darky servant met me. 'Get off de road, masse, he said; 'Bill Hazel is here, and he's a-goin' to kill you.' There wasn't any time for me to take the darky's advice in, for at that moment I saw Hazel; aling out from quarters toward me. He was a long, lank Southerner, with long hair, and eyes close together, and was reputed to be a dead shot. I was unarm TAYALUS OF THE DESERT.

The Ferrograms Mirage That Increases from the size of the continuence of the continu